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DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW FURNARIIDÆ AND
DENDROCOLAPTIDÆ.

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The impending appearance of that part of Messrs. Cory and Hellmayr's "Birds of the Americas" covering the Families Furnariidæ and Dendrocolaptidæ makes it desirable to bring out descriptions of certain new forms of these groups which have turned up in the collection of the Carnegie Museum. In the case of several of these I am greatly indebted to Dr. C. E. Hellmayr for pointing out their distinctness, and for giving me the use of his MS. notes on their comparative characters, also for the loan of pertinent material. The present paper is the eleventh of the series to appear in these Proceedings, and follows previous usage in so far as measurements and the names of colors are concerned (cf. Volume 36, 1923, p. 36).

Xenops rutilus purusianus, subsp. nov.

Similar to *X. rutilus rutilus* Lichtenstein of eastern Brazil, but the streaks on the pileum more buffy, less rufescent, and the tail with more black, this color occupying the inner web of the third as well as the fourth pair of rectrices (from the outside). Similar to *X. rutilus heterurus* Cabanis and Heine of Colombia, Venezuela, etc., so far as tail-pattern is concerned, but under parts darker (Saccardo's olive), less buffy, and streaking on upper and under parts rather heavier.

As might be expected from its intermediate geographical position, the characters of this form are a partial combination of those of *rutilus* and of *heterurus*, but it is sufficiently distinct from either to be worthy of a name. Its range, when finally worked out, will probably be found to cover a vast extent of territory in the middle and upper parts of the Amazonian region. To the southward it probably intergrades with the Bolivian race, *X. rutilus connectens* Chapman, from which it differs in the greater extent of black on the tail, *connectens* resembling *rutilus* in this respect. Eight specimens have been examined in this connection.

Type, No. 88,019, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Hyutanahan, Rio Purús, Brazil, February 18, 1922; Samuel M. Klages.

Xenops tenuirostris hellmayri, subsp. nov.

Similar to *Xenops tenuirostris tenuirostris* von Pelzeln of central Brazil, but more decidedly suffused with buffy below, with the streaking rather less distinct; superciliaries also buffy instead of whitish.

The late Count von Berlepsch (*Novitates Zoologicae*, XV, 1908, 147) referred Cayenne specimens of *Xenops* to *X. rutilus heterurus* without hesitation, remarking that "they have much more black on the tails than Brazilian birds." As a matter of fact, they have much more even than Colombian birds, *heterurus*, from which they also differ in the much less conspicuous streaking below, the weaker bill, etc. They agree, in short, with a series of *X. tenuirostris* in the Carnegie Museum from the Rio Tapajoz and Rio Purús, except in the respects noted above, and evidently constitute an excellent subspecies of the latter, as shown by a series of nine specimens examined. Messrs. Hartert and Goodson (*Novitates Zoologicae*, XXIV, 1917, 418) were the first to suspect such an affinity, but were unable to compare specimens at the time. Both Dr. Hellmayr and the present writer had also independently reached the same conclusion, and I am pleased to name the new form in honor of one who has done so much to clear up the confusion in this group.

Type, No. 63,408, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Mana, French Guiana, September 14, 1917; Samuel M. Klages.

Thripophaga fusciceps obidensis, subsp. nov.

Similar to *Thripophaga fusciceps fusciceps* Sclater of Bolivia and Peru, but general coloration decidedly deeper and more rufescent, the upper parts rich Brussels brown, with the head but little paler, the under surface dull clay-color, deepest posteriorly, the inner secondaries more rufescent, less shaded with brown.

T. fusciceps fusciceps, of which I have been privileged to examine one specimen from Peru in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History, is altogether a duller and browner bird, with the pileum appreciably different from the back, buffy or grayish brown. "The genus *Thripophaga* is quite new to the lower Amazonian section, though a species (*T. cherriei*) occurs on the Orinoco" (C. E. Hellmayr, in letter). The new form is represented by a series of six specimens, one of which is a young bird.

Type, No. 84,489, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult female; Islands, Obidos, Brazil, April 30, 1921; Samuel M. Klages. (Wing, 71; tail, 68; bill, 15; tarsus, 20.)

Hylexetastes undulatus, sp. nov.

Above Brussels brown, more rufescent on the rump, more olivaceous on the head; tail auburn; wings also auburn, the primaries dusky toward their tips, and shaded externally with sepia towards their bases; lesser wing-

coverts like the back; under aspect of wings ochraceous tawny, and under wing-coverts and axillaries buffy, with prominent black bars; sides of head dull sepia brown like the pileum, and lores dull white, continuous with an indicated line of the same color extending under the eye; throat marked with dull buffy white shaft-streaks, coalescing on the chin, and spreading out and narrowing on the lower throat and breast, which is otherwise light brownish olive; rest of under parts (including tibiae and under tail-coverts) buffy, regularly but narrowly barred with blackish; bill dull reddish brown (in skin); feet dusky. Wing (type), 122; tail, 109; bill, 39; tarsus, 29.

This form is a very distinct one, differing at a glance from *H. perrotii* by its streaked throat and strongly barred under surface, from the breast down. In *perrotii* the throat is uniform and only the lower abdomen is with faint indications of bars. With the still more plainly colored *H. uniformis* it requires no comparison, although its range probably approximates the range of that form. From the recently described *H. stresemanni* Sneath (Journal für Ornithologie, LXXIII, 1925, 269) it differs in its more olivaceous, less rufescent color below, and in lacking any pale shaft-stripes on the forehead. It may, however, be conspecific.

Type, No. 96,366, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Sao Paulo de Olivença, Brazil, April 10, 1923; Samuel M. Klages.

Dendrocolaptes transfasciatus, sp. nov.

Pileum brownish black, each feather with a conspicuous buffy shaft-streak, these streaks continued over the upper back, where they become broader, and margined with blackish; upper back Prout's brown, streaked as aforesaid, passing into rich auburn on the lower back, rump, and upper tail-coverts; tail deep bay, with darker shafts; wings bay, with a slight brownish wash on the upper coverts, and on the inner webs of the primaries toward their tips; under wing-coverts rich buff, spotted with black; a superciliary line of buffy-tipped feathers; lores and sides of head and neck blackish, streaked with buffy; throat and breast with broad buffy shaft-streaks, coalescing anteriorly, and posteriorly having narrow borders of blackish and brownish; rest of under parts rich buffy, more brownish (Saccardo's umber) anteriorly, more rufescent posteriorly, irregularly barred with brownish black, each feather with three broken bars or opposite spots of darker color, separated by a pale shaft-streak; bill dusky black above, paler below (in skin); feet horn-color. Wing (type), 143; tail, 120; bill, 43; tarsus, 29.

Two younger individuals from Colonia do Mojuy, near Santarem, are essentially similar to the type, but the shaft-streaks above and below are broader, and the cross-barring of the under parts is more prominent. The type is in fresh plumage, the outermost primaries not yet fully grown. One of the young birds shows traces of dark cross-bars on the lower back.

This new species approaches the forms commonly known as *D. plagosus* of the north bank of the Amazon, and *D. plagosus tardus* von Ihering of the Rio Purús, but is perfectly distinct, differing in having the head, upper back, and breast much more heavily streaked, the pileum much

darker, nearly black, and the barring on the posterior under parts more irregular and broken, as well as narrower. The streaking on the throat and breast is more as in *tardus*, while the color of the bill is dark, as in *plagosus*.

Type, No. 77,547, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Miritituba, Tapajoz River, Brazil, March 20, 1920; Samuel M. Klages.

***Dendrocincla merula remota*, subsp. nov.**

Similar to *Dendrocincla merula castanoptera* Ridgway of the lower Amazon (south bank), but general coloration paler and duller.

The pair of birds to which this description is applied, coming from a region beyond the ordinarily accepted range of this specific type, appear to be recognizably distinct. They differ from *castanoptera* in their paler, duller coloration, noticeable on both the dorsal and ventral surfaces. They are of course still more different from true *merula* of French Guiana, which is the darkest form of the three. Dr. Hellmayr writes me that "a specimen of *Dendrocincla bartletti* Chubb from the type-locality [eastern Peru] (in the Museum of Comparative Zoology) is inseparable from *D. merula castanoptera* of lower Amazonia, hence your Bolivian race is undescribed."

Type, No. 50,712, Collection Carnegie Museum (not sexed, but almost certainly an adult male); Rio Yapacani (near Buenavista), Bolivia, September 5, 1914; José Steinbach.